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珠颈斑鸠繁殖期占据领域鸣声特征及行为

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摘要: 2003 年 4~6 月,在四川省南充市通过野外观察、录音、室内计算机处理及声谱分析对珠颈斑鸠繁殖期占据领域鸣声特征及行为做了研究。结果表明:珠颈斑鸠有一般占据和召唤配偶共同占据两类鸣声,两类鸣声雌雄不同,但均由 3 音节组成;其鸣唱具有应答性,且每次在各栖位点的鸣唱顺序大致相同;日鸣唱频次变化大,具 3 个高峰期;繁殖各时期鸣唱频次变化亦大。

关键词:珠颈斑鸠;领域鸣唱;声谱分析

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Behaviors and Characteristics of Occupying Territorial Song of Spotted Dove (Streptopelia chinensis) During Breeding Season

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Abstract: Behaviors and characteristics of the occupying territorial song of spotted dove (Streptopelia chinensis) were studied during the breeding season in Nanchong. Sichuan from April to June, 2003. The data were collected by observation and recording in the wild. The records were processed with computerized analysis soft. The results showed that the occupying territorial songs of spotted dove had two types. The songs were different between the male and female. Every song was composed of three syllables. The behavior of the occupying territorial song of spotted dove was responsive. Furthermore, the sequences of singing in each roosting situs were similar. The diurnal frequencies of the occupying territorial song had a great variation and there were three peak periods every day. It was in different phases that the frequencies of the occupying territorial song had also great variation in breeding season.

Key words: Streptopelia chinensis; Territorial song; Spectrographic analysis

许多鸟类学家经长期观察和研究证实鸟类确能通过"鸟语"相互交流,彼此了解对方的意图(Liu et al, 1998)。领域鸣唱是鸟类繁殖期的主要声行为之一(Catchpole & Slater, 1995; Liu, 1998), Tinbergen (1939) 在研究雪鹀(Plectrophenax nivadis)时发现,领域鸣唱具有吸引配偶和排斥同性的双重作用。此后的研究表明领域鸣唱复杂多样(Krebs, 1977; Jiang et al, 1998; Lei et al, 1999, 2003; Miyazaki & Waas, 2003b): 与雄鸟的体质及年龄(Miyazaki & Waas, 2003a;

Wallschläger, 1988)、领域的建立及保护(Beecher et al, 2000; Krebs et al, 1978; Naguib et al, 2001; Simpson, 1985; Sorjonen & Merilä, 2000; Bertram, 1970)、种间及种内识别(Ballentine et al, 2003; Doutrelant et al, 2000; Martens & Kessler, 2000; Miyazaki & Waas, 2002; Otter et al, 1997; Waas, 1988)、配对及繁殖成功率(Bollmann et al, 1997; Rehsteiner et al, 1998) 有关; 且可通过鸣声回放探测其领域大小(Jiang et al, 1999; Li et al, 1991)

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25 卷

京阳宸公司的 Vs-99 语音工作站声谱分析软件(延迟时间小于 0.1 s)进行分析、归纳、比较,选出较清晰的鸣声绘制声图。引用声学形状描述的基本音(basic sound, BS)、主峰频率(main peak frequency, MPF)对其领域鸣唱声进行描述。BS 是指鸣声的音节或声段中能量最高的且有一定带宽的基本声; MPF 是一个包括很多不同频率组成的复信号

珠颈斑鸠(Streptopelia chinensis)是遍布于我国中南部的留鸟,是重要的猎禽之一(Zhao, 2001; Zheng, 1966)。其繁殖期具有较强的领域性,且鸣声频繁、音量高(Pang, 1980; Yan, 1994)。本文拟通过对其繁殖期占据领域鸣唱行为的研究,初步探索此行为的生物学意义,并为了解占据领域鸣唱的声学特征提供基础资料。

1 研究区域和方法

1.1 研究区域

研究区域位于四川省东北、川中盆地腹心、嘉 陵江中游西岸的南充市(北纬 30°14′~30°51′,东 经 106°~107°7′) 西华师范大学校园内。属中亚热 带湿润季风气候:四季分明,冬暖夏热,年均温度 17.6 ℃;无霜期301 d;雨量充沛,年均降水量 1020.1 mm, 多集中在夏秋季; 多云雾, 年均雾日 40 d, 湿度大; 日照少, 年日照时数 1 354.7 h, 年 日照率 31%; 风力小 (Feng, 1994)。校园植被以 人工绿化植物为主,主要树种有樟树(Cinnamowum camphora)、法国梧桐 (Platanus alerifolia)、圆柏 (Sabina chinensis)、细叶桉 (Eucalyptus tereticornis)、珊瑚树 (Viburnum odoratissimum)、棕 竹 (Rhapis excecsa)、棕榈 (Trachycarpus fortunei)、 蒲葵 (Washingtonia robusta)、慈竹 (Rhapis excecsa)、黄葛树 (Ficus virens)、苏铁 (Cycas revoluta) 和腊梅(Chimonanthus praecox)等。

1.2 方 法

2003年4~6月,用焦点取样法(focal animal sampling)和完全记录法(all-occurrence recording)观察繁殖期珠颈斑鸠占据领域鸣唱行为。观察自清晨5:00 开始,首先通过珠颈斑鸠的鸣声或跟踪其配对繁殖鸟找到巢及其领域,然后用 Nikon 望远镜隔日全天观察每巢的营巢期、产卵期、孵卵期和育雏期。除每日选占据领域鸣唱高峰期(早晨5:00~8:00、中午11:00~14:00 和下午17:00~20:00)的3个时间段记录鸣声,还选3个巢隔日全天记录鸣声,记录其占据领域鸣唱行为特征。通过观察求偶、交配时的行为和听其鸣声确定雌雄。

用 SONY 公司的 ICD-MS515 数字录音机、SY-322 强指向变焦电容式外接话筒和 Memory Stick 录音磁带记录野外鸣声。室内用计算机(单声道、16位和 44.1 kHz)对磁带记录鸣声采样,把数字化后的鸣声资料以".WAV"格式文件贮存;再通过北

2 结 果

中最主要的频率。

2.1 占据领域鸣声的声学特征

按鸣唱意义和各音节持续时间不同,珠颈斑鸠的占据领域鸣声可分为两类:①一般占据鸣声,为繁殖期主要的鸣唱声;由3音节组成,第3音节长于前两音节,全句持续时间较短;雌雄不同(图1)。②召唤配偶共同占据鸣声,在配偶停止鸣唱时发出;也由3音节组成,第2音节长于另两音节,全句持续时间较长;雌雄也不相同(图1)。

雌雄 2 种鸣声的各音节持续时间、音节间时间间隔、全句持续时间、BS 及 MPF 均不相同(表 1)。除第 3 音节持续时间和 BS 外,雌雄的召唤配偶共同占据鸣声的各参数均大于一般占据领域鸣声;除第 2、3 音节间的时间间隔和 BS 外,一般占据鸣声各参数雄性均大于雌性;召唤配偶共同占据鸣声的 MPF、第 1 和第 3 音节持续时间雄性大于雌性,而各音节间时间间隔、第 2 音节和全句的持续时间则雄性小于雌性。

2.2 雌雄鸣声的行为特征及应答性

繁殖初期每日清晨5:40 左右,雄鸟首先在栖位点发出低沉的"起床声",由 2 音节组成、一般持续鸣叫 5~7次;然后转为较洪亮的一般占据领域鸣唱,具 3 音节;雌鸟很快发出具 3 音节的"应答声",比雄鸟略尖厉;此后就转入一唱一答的轮流鸣唱(图 2)。一般轮唱的时间间隔较短,为 1.434±0.292 s(n=32)。偶见雄鸟发出 3 声鸣唱后,配偶才回应。轮唱过程中,如一方鸣唱停止,配偶会很快发出持续时间较长的召唤配偶共同占据声,直到配偶应答后才双双转为一般占据鸣唱。雌雄常在一个栖位点连续鸣唱数分钟后,再飞到下一个栖位点继续鸣唱,且每次重复顺序大致相同。鸣唱后,雌雄一起到地面觅食或饮水。偶见雌鸟入巢,雄鸟在其他栖位点上继续鸣唱后才到地面觅食或饮水。

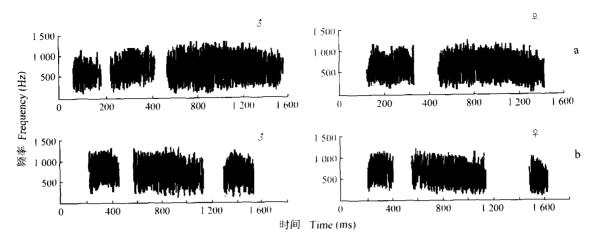


图 1 珠颈斑鸠的 2 种占据领域鸣声图

Fig. 1 Sonogram of two types of the occupying territorial song of Streptopelia chinensis a: 一般占据鸣声 (General occupying territorial song); b: 召唤配偶共同占据鸣声 (Song by which they beckoned helpmate to sing territory together).

表 1 珠颈斑鸠 2 种占据领域鸣唱声的声学特征 Table 1 Acoustic character of two types of the occupying territorial song of Streptopelia chinensis

	一般占据领域鸣唱 General occupying territorial song		召唤配偶共同占据领域鸣唱 Song by which they beckoned helpmate to sing territory together	
	雄 M ale	雌 Female	雄 Male	雌 Female
第1音节持续时间 Duration of the first syllable (ms)	88	73	184	146
第2音节持续时间 Duration of the second syllable (ms)	110	93	434	582
第3音节持续时间 Duration of the third syllable (ms)	473	456	287	122
第 1、2 音节间的时间间隔 Interval between the first and second syllable (ms)	103	15	168	203
第 2、3 音节间的时间间隔 Interval between the second and third syllable (ms)	123	139	237	354
全句的持续时间 Duration of whole sentence (ms)	897	776	1 310	1 407
基本音 Basic sound (Hz)	162.6 ~ 1 203.7	130.1 ~ 1 235.8	167.6 ~ 1 268.3	195.1 ~ 1 170.
主峰频率 Main peak frequency (Hz)	750	600	780	680

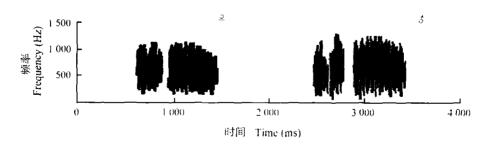


图 2 珠颈斑鸠雌雄应答鸣唱声图

Fig. 2 Sonogram of the responsive song of male and female in Streptopelia chinensis

2.3 日鸣唱频次及繁殖各时期变化

珠颈斑鸠繁殖期日领域鸣唱频次具 3 个高峰期:清晨(5:00~8:00)、中午(11:00~14:00)、傍晚(17:00~20:00),尤以清晨最为剧烈(图 3)。

繁殖期的营巢、产卵期间,领域鸣唱频次较高。而进入孵卵期后,频次明显减少,育雏晚期,几乎听不到(图 4)。

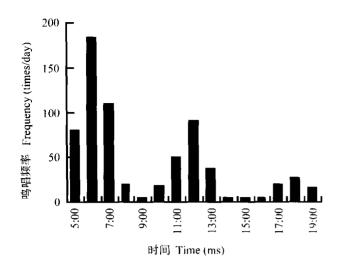


图 3 珠颈斑鸠日领域鸣唱频次变化
Fig.3 Diurnal variation of the frequency of the occupying territorial song of Streptopelia chinensis

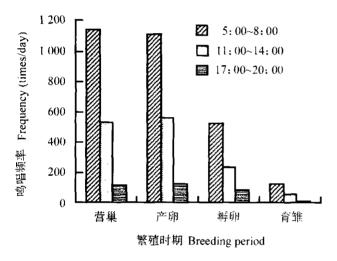


图 4 珠颈斑鸠繁殖期内领域鸣唱频次变化
Fig.4 Frequency variation of the occupying territorial song
of Streptopelia chinensis during breeding period

3 讨论

鸟类的领域鸣唱复杂多样,不同种类的鸣唱曲目和鸣唱型不同,即使是同种内的同一个体也有多种鸣唱型(Lei et al, 1999, 2003; Miyazaki & Waas, 2003b)。雌雄珠颈斑鸠各有 2 种领域鸣唱型,每种鸣唱型均3音节组成,与黑卷尾(Dicru-

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rus macrocercus)相似;各音节不规则重复,表现出一定的序列性,为多音节序列不稳定变化型(Lei et al, 2003)。

鸟类的领域鸣唱具有吸引配偶和保卫领域的功能(Krebs, 1977; Krebs et al, 1978; Naguib et al, 2001; Sorjonen & Merilä, 2000),是雄鸟之间竞争和吸引配偶的手段之一(Beecher et al, 2000),也是种内及种间个体识别的手段之一(Ballentine et al, 2003; Martens & Kessler, 2000; Catchpole & Slater, 1995),能提高配对和繁殖成功率(Rehsteiner et al, 1998)。珠颈斑鸠一旦领域确定,雌雄即默契配合,共同发出应答式鸣唱,用以警戒和保护领域不受干扰,防御同种和在资源利用上有竞争的异种个体进入领域,从而保证整个繁殖期内有足够的空间和食物资源,这对于提高繁殖成效具有重要作用。因而进一步验证了前人的观点。

珠颈斑鸠日鸣唱变化,可能与取食、食物领域防卫、能量和时间利用有关。早晨鸣唱次数最多,一方面是早晨能量储备少,而鸣叫只需较少的能量、用鸣声来保护领域比用体力直接驱赶入侵者更省力(Morton,1986);另一方面是早晨天暗不宜觅食,这个时期鸣唱能更有效的利用时间(Kacelnik,1979)中午鸣唱次数也较多,可能是中午校园内学生饭后丢掉的食物较多,此时间段鸣唱可保护食物领域,以便下午取食;此外,经过一上午取食,选择一天中最热的时间段鸣唱比再去觅食更能节省能量 傍晚的鸣唱次数明显少于前两个高峰期,可能是为了减少能量消耗,保证有足够的能量过夜。

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